Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

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Soft at the Top: A measure not only of the Administration's "soft on communism" stance, but also of its administrative "softheadedness" appears in an incident being discussed in lively terms in the Senate cloakrooms. It is this, as relayed to HUMAN EVENTS from prominent Senatorial sources:

Recently, a band of Senators—both Democrats and Republicans, including several Democratic committee chairmen—sent up to President Kennedy a recommendation for appointment to the post of head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The message was carried to Kennedy by a Democratic Senator who was one of the President's closest aides during his victorious campaign for office last fall.

The recommendation was that the successor to present CIA Director Allen W. Dulles (who is retiring) should be Lieutenant General Arthur G. Trudeau, at present Chief of Research and Development of the US Army. Trudeau was head of Military Intelligence (G-2) from 1953 to 1955.

Trudeau has been one of the more outspoken military men in active service. His speeches have been frequently censored by the Pentagon, particularly the passages denouncing communism.

Kennedy, when this name was given him, said he did not know Trudeau but would investigate and think it over. A few days later, the President informed the Democratic Senator that he could not name Trudeau because the latter was a "military man." Expressing astonishment, the Senator replied that the first head of Central Intelligence was Admiral Sidney W. Souers. Subsequent heads were General Hoyt S. Vandenberg (in active service), Rear Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, General Walter Bedell Smith and Dulles.

The Democratic Senator went on to point out that the only civilian head of CIA has been Dulles, who is now blamed for the confusion and bloopers attributed to that much-attacked agency. Kennedy replied that this is true, but the "atmosphere in the country is opposed to entrusting such positions to senior military officers." In view of the continued great popularity of Eisenhower throughout the country, the Senators involved remain dumbfounded by the Presidential statement.

Other Senators read into the President's attitude a reflection of the anti-military posture of Kennedy's "White House apostles"—such as Walt W. Rostow, Jerome B. Wiesner, *et al*, not to mention the whole White House crusade against Major General Edwin A. Walker, now being smeared by a curious and unprecedented press campaign apparently emanating from Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's office. (See "Tower Asks Explanation" below.)

Michigan Mauls Reuther: Michigan voters last week lambasted Walter P. Reuther's Democratic-United Auto Workers political empire in a vote which saw the spirited re-emergence of the Wolverine State's GOP. The Republicans won a 99-45 victory in the statewide election of delegates to the state's constitutional convention October 3. Democrats lost in seven heavily-UAW Detroit districts.

To Washington, this outcome constitutes not only a rebuke to Reuther's power, but also reflects grass-roots opposition to the Labor Boss domination of the Kennedy regime. Rank-and-file auto workers discontented with Reuther may have been an additional element in the vote. It is noted that the voting took place while UAW members were idled in the General Motors strike.

The Michigan convention will consider changes in the state constitution, unaltered since 1908. The Reutherites wanted to win a big majority of delegates (one for each of the 144 seats in the State Legislature) in order to create a one-house legislature based on population alone—rather than the present setup of two houses, based both on population and area. This would ensure the balance of power in Detroit, Reuther's stronghold. Labor wanted to put in elaborate welfare and pro-union statutes.

A leading Michigan GOP'er told HUMAN EVENTS: "As witnessed by the vote, even many of the union members were wary of this obvious power grab on the part of the UAW. We are happy because we Michigan Republicans have stopped feuding and started working, and working hard. We went to great pains to find the most competent and personable candidates available. We labored hard in Democratic areas as well as Republican. The result is the first Republican sweep in this state since 1946. We had been losing practically everything in recent years."

Appeasement a la Mode? A big blow against the dangerous appeasement tendencies in the Kennedy Administration was struck last week by former

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President Eisenhower at Gettysburg. He told the press that the Western allies should hold firm, without making any concessions, to maintain their position in Berlin. Ike said he did not see that "there is anything to negotiate" on Berlin; that it would be "a little absurd if we concede anything to preserve the *status quo*."

The former President also told this to 37 visiting freshman GOP members of Congress, many of whom are right-wing legislators. Among them was John H. Rousselot (Calif.), a member and defender of the John Birch Society. Ike brushed off a reporter's question about the Society as "improper." He let himself be photographed with Rousselot and Representative Edwin R. Durno (Ore.).

Diplomatic Row in Washington noted with interest that Ike, whose international popularity remains very high, fired his blast as the State Department released a statement saying it was ready for "meaningful negotiation" with Khrushchev on the Berlin question.

Diplomatic Row's cold analysis of the Administration's posture runs as follows: The President and a majority of his advisers both in and out of the State Department incline toward diluting our "firmness" on the Berlin question. They remain inhibited, however, by the fear of a popular reaction if the appeasement becomes clear to the people. (Stands like those of Ike, GOP Chairman Miller, not to mention Democratic Senators like Dodd and Lausche, who continue to criticize Administration appeasement moves, feed popular suspicion.)

They also encounter anti-appeasement opposition from two close Presidential advisers—surprisingly, former Secretary of State (under Truman) Dean Acheson, and Assistant Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze. Rumor has it that Acheson urged resistance by force to the sealing off of East Berlin last month; and it is definitely known that Acheson —possibly profiting by study of his own errors of a decade ago—has been consistently ultra-firm on the Berlin question.

The public speech by Nitze on September 7 has aroused intense interest. It contained a warning to Khrushchev in unmistakable terms that Soviet aggression on Berlin, as elsewhere, would be resisted not only by conventional weapons but also nuclear power. Military circles comment: "That's the warning Kennedy should have issued in July—but better late than never." Nitze (whose Defense Department assignment is international security affairs) is considered a very important cog in the President's entourage of advisers.

The big question, according to Diplomatic Row, is: Will the Acheson-Nitze "axis" prevail over the much more numerous forces of Stevenson, Bowles, Rusk, Rostow, Wiesner, *et al*?

Tower Asks Explanation: Senator John G. Tower (R.-Texas) last week sent Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara a telegram requesting that several aspects of the case of Major General Edwin A. Walker be cleared up.

Tower noted that, although the Inspector General's report on the Walker case has been made available to press and public, only one copy of the investigation has been made available to the Senate Armed Services Committee, and that "Walker has not seen a copy of the Inspector General's report." The Texan said he wanted to know about a Washington *Evening Star* story leaked by "a high Pentagon spokesman who refused to be identified." Tower said the story contained adverse information about General Walker from a classified document. He wanted to know whether McNamara was considering further action against General Walker.

Tower added: "General Walker in effect is being tried in the editorial and news columns of American newspapers without being able to publicly defend himself because he is in uniform. In fact, I have been informed today that he is under orders not to speak out or answer newspaper inquiries on this subject."

Tower asked McNamara to advise him "at your carliest convenience what rights General Walker has under the circumstances and whether he is free to answer the additional charges you have leveled against him without benefit of trial in a privileged forum. Also, please advise me whether the General would be provided with a court of inquiry, if requested, and whether such a court would be publicly held in the United States."

Appeasement In Africa: Deep shock and disbelief are the reactions on Capitol Hill as a result of the United Nations' military seizure of the pro-Western Congo Province of Katanga. Katanga's turnover to the leftist-leaning Central Government of the Congo, headed by Cyrille Adoula, has become a signal victory for the Soviet bloc, according to observers here.

Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) declared from the Senate floor that the action is a "scandal of the first magnitude." The Connecticut lawmaker stated that it "is not the business of the UN to go about overthrowing anti-Communist governments and installing pro-Communist governments . . . . It is difficult to believe that this action was taken in simple innocence."

There is little doubt among informed diplomatic observers that the Central Government's seizing of Katanga with the aid of the UN means that Katanga, which has the largest uranium mine in the world, has been tossed to the Communist wolves.

The leftward leanings of the present government are amply documented. An English translation of Moscow's *New Times* of September 8 actually applauded the election of the new Congolese government in August and boasted that it was a "complete victory" for Moscow. The followers of the pro-Soviet Patrice Lumumba in the Congolese Parliament, according to the Stanleyville newspaper

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Uhuru, now command an absolute majority of seats —23 out of a possible 44.

Why the Propaganda Lag? If President Kennedy would take a good look at his United States Information Agency, he may find the reason why the US is falling behind in the propaganda war with the Soviet Union.

At the head of the Soviet Bloc Division of USIA's Office of Research and Analysis is Dr. Ralph K. White, who recently contended that the Soviet Union has almost the same "goals" as the United States and that it is genuinely afraid of US aggression.

Speaking before the American Psychological Association in New York earlier this month, White declared:

1. That the "avowed goals and values of the Russians are pretty much the same as ours," although it is true that "their meaning of democracy is somewhat different from our meaning";

2. That the United States must understand that the Soviet Union genuinely looks upon the United States as an "aggressor";

3. That the Soviets "see us building military bases around them, for instance, and sending U-2 planes over their territory and re-arming West Germany";

4. That they fear the US which is "even allying" itself with the Germans—the very country that attacked it in World War II.

The speech by Dr. White caused Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) to demand an immediate dismissal of White and an investigation of the Information Agency.

When HUMAN EVENTS contacted Dr. White's office for an explanation, an official said White had no comment except to say that he hadn't "meant the speech to be publicized."

Featherbedding: Files in the National Labor Relations Board and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States show numerous instances of featherbedding in the dispute between the United Auto Workers Union and two of its members—workmen in the Bendix-Westinghouse Automotive Air Brake Division plant in Elyria, Ohio.

The local union is trying to discipline its members in the strict fashion preached by Walter P. Reuther, UAW national president.

The two men disobeyed local union orders to hold their production down to "normal standards." They persisted in exceeding their quotas and thus made more money for themselves and their families. This was allowed under an "incentive" clause in the company-union contract, but the union decided to suspend the clause so as to pressure the employer into an adjustment of other matters in controversy.

The union threatens penalties for the two "recalcitrants," while the company has petitioned NLRB to find the union guilty of an unfair labor practice.

Connally Amendment: The enthusiastic supporters of the International Court of Justice at the Hague (the World Court) scored a couple of victories last week when the Senate ratified two treaties governing US relations with Belgium and South Vietnam.

As a result of Article XIX of the Belgian treaty and Article XIV of the treaty with South Vietnam, the United States will be compelled to let the World Court be the final arbiter of all disputes arising under these agreements. Under these treaties, the World Court, now presided over by Bohdan Winiarski, a jurist from Red Poland, would be able to decide disputes involving the regulation of "implements of war" and "fissionable materials."

The Senate's action thus nullifies, with respect to these agreements, the protection of the Connally Amendment to the World Court Treaty, which reserves to the US the right to determine what cases will be brought before the World Court.

While most Senators were persuaded to vote for the treaties because both countries involved are friends of the US, many Senators were actually misled by the State Department into believing the Connally Amendment could not apply to treaties of this nature.

Observers here contend that while the State Department considers these particular treaties small game, it wants as many treaties as possible passed without the Connally clause for the purpose of building up a case against having the clause apply to other agreements. State's real aim, say these observers, is to gut a Connally-type reservation to Executive "N" of the Law of the Seas Convention which is now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. If Executive "N" passes without such a clause, it would be possible for Cuba to haul the US before this world body even if one of Cuba's ships were caught within US territorial waters, running agents into Florida.

New York: The September 7 Democratic Mayoralty primary victory of Mayor Robert F. Wagner, it is widely agreed by dispassionate sources, has pretty well scotched the election chances of the Republican slate.

Had Wagner lost the primary to the Democratic organization's choice, State Comptroller Arthur Levitt, Wagner would have run as the Liberal party candidate, thus badly splitting the Democratic vote and giving the GOP candidate, State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, a fighting chance.

Now that Wagner has silenced his opposition in the party and can present a united front for the elections, continued Democratic control of City Hall

Walter H. Koenig, Pastor, St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Pittsburgh 12, Pennsylvania: "We need the strong conservative voice of HUMAN EVENTS to recall America from the gaudy, vain and empty mirages of Welfare-Statism."

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—and its vast patronage empire—seems assured. Consequently, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller's hopes for a mammoth 1962 re-election plurality dim. Rocky had calculated that a divided or defeated Democratic party would net him a million-plus plurality. Rocky will undoubtedly be re-elected Governor, but his expected "terrific" buildup for the Presidential race has been impaired.

Muzzling the Military: Congressman Thomas M. Pelly (R.-Wash.) last week demanded reinstatement of two Air Force Reserve officers who were disciplined by the Air Force after authorizing the showing of "Operation Abolition" at a voluntary meeting of reservists.

In a letter to Air Force Secretary Eugene M. Zuckert, Pelly said that the Air Force directive regarding the film—which says that it will be stocked on an "on call" basis for voluntary viewing—was not violated by the officers. Pelly pointed out that "Operation Abolition" is an official document of the Congress. It was compiled under the sponsorship of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Pelly quoted Lenin as stating 41 years ago that, "In 50 years time [the Communists would] have undermined [their] enemies to such an extent before war breaks out that it will be impossible to set the war machine in motion in the hour of need."

He told Zuckert: "As matters now stand, no military man interested in furthering his career dares speak on the subject of international communism and its threat to our national security. Consequently, unless an immediate 'about face' is ordered, it is not unreasonable to assume that the Lenin prophecy quoted above is approaching fulfillment."

ACA-Index: Senator Karl E. Mundt (R.-S.D.) last week termed "as phony as a three dollar bill" the Defense Department charge that Major General Edwin A. Walker attempted to improperly indoctrinate his troops through the use of the *ACA-Index* of Americans for Constitutional Action.

Mundt told the Senate: "If it is criminal or against public policy to recommend the widely-heralded and nationally-recognized ACA voting index as a guidebook concerning what transpires in Washington and as to what the *Congressional Record* reveals throughout the year it must likewise be considered against present policy as defined by the Pentagon to recommend the reading of the *Congressional Record* itself. Surely this is carrying the Pentagon's new fetish for secrecy to a ridiculous degree."

Capitol Camera: Republican National Chairman William E. Miller claims that the Democratic tactic during the 1960 election of "tearing down America" has come home to roost. Miller charged before a conference of Republican women in Des Moines, Iowa, that President Kennedy was "afraid" to test American prestige in public polls abroad because of the "fiasco in Cuba" and the "crisis in Berlin." The trouble, said Miller, is that "we sent a boy to do a man's job."

• *Senator Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) calls upon the United States to veto Red China's admission to the United Nations if the General Assembly votes to admit the Peiping regime. In the past the Administration has denied that it could veto admission. "Russia has used this veto on innumerable occasions to prevent the admission of various countries . . . . We have never done it, and I do not see why we should lose caste or standing if we did," said Douglas.*

• According to State Department figures, 20 of the UN member nations have smaller populations than West Berlin and 50 of them have a smaller gross national product.

• *Recently a Washington State forest ranger with 15 years' service quit in disgust because he was told by his superiors that, as a civil servant, he must stop his anti-Communist crusade. The man was told that he was violating the Hatch Act because he made speeches, helped form anti-Communist study groups and wrote an anti-Communist column for a local newspaper.*

• The announcement by a life-long Texas Democrat, Jack Cox, that he now plans to join the ranks of the Republican party as a "buck private" marks another major breakthrough for the GOP in the South. Many feel that Cox actually will run for the Governorship against the present Governor, Price Daniel. Cox's announcement represents a personal victory for Senator John G. Tower, whose election over former Senator William Blakley earlier this year as a Republican persuaded Cox to change his party affiliation.

• *The extension for two years instead of one year of the National Defense Education Act and the impacted areas school aid bill was a major defeat for the President last week. Kennedy wanted a one-year limit so the bill would have to come up again next year—so by threat of vetoes of these two popular measures he could force through Congress his full education program.*

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Ben Smith Goes to Washington

JFK Buddy Learns Fast: FREE FOR NOTHING Federal Money—Come and Get It, Boys

"Metropolitan Boston has *excellent resources* for the future. But a great deal of *local initiative* will be needed before required Federal assistance will be forthcoming."

This remark, with italics supplied, was made July 25—according to the Boston *Traveler*—by Massachusetts' junior Senator, Benjamin A. Smith, II, to 100 Boston area officials while they attended a conference in Washington called to help them get more US aid.

Although he did not say so publicly, what Senator Smith probably meant when he used the term "local initiative" was that local officials must learn how and when to queue up for Federal handouts.

Smith, 45, a one-time Harvard roommate of President Kennedy and a former Mayor of the City of Gloucester, Massachusetts, called the conference so Boston area officials could learn more about the Housing Act of 1961.

The Worcester *Daily Telegram's* account of the session (July 26) said Senator Smith noted that the urban renewal concept "goes beyond the original program of slum clearance, to include assistance for mass transportation, preservation of open spaces and public housing."

Continued the Daily Telegram: *"He noted that Federal aid will be 'plentiful' for urban renewal projects, but 'for mass transit and open space development the aid is small. It will be first come, first served.'* (italics supplied)

"Smith also pointed out that the program extends beyond the central city and into the suburbs where, he said, there is 'a desperate need for *expanded public facilities.*' " (italics supplied)

Federal aid seminars, like the one conducted by Senator Smith, are not new. Other liberal Democrats have been using them with great success. They show the folks back home that their representative in Washington is "on the ball," plugging for help for his cities, towns, counties and other units of local government back home.

Senator Vance Hartke (D.-Ind.) had such a meeting early this year for 55 Indiana mayors. Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D.-N.J.) set up a meeting in his office for Camden officials so they could plan urban renewal programs and find methods to increase job opportunities. The list could go on and on—it would be endless.

Ben Smith

Ted Kennedy

The plain fact of the matter is this. The Federal government has more money available for pork-barrel projects than ever before and smart legislators know a good way to curry support—and votes—when they see one.

Senator Smith, for example, noted in his remarks to the Boston area delegation that the $2 billion in new capital grants added to the urban renewal program this year by Congress will be spent in just four years. "This is more than has been spent on urban renewal in the past 12 years," Senator Smith said, according to the Worcester *Daily Telegram's* July 26 account of the meeting.

The implied suggestion is this: "Get in line quickly, boys. This is good, free money and it won't last forever if you take too long deciding whether you want it."

It is ironical to note that the same day Senator Smith conducted his Federal aid seminar the President spoke to the nation on the Berlin crisis and asked for sacrifices to meet the Communist menace.

What's Left for Me, Pop?

Ted: "Pop, with Jack in the White House, and Bobby running the Justice Department, the only thing left for me is the Senate. But look at all the money Ben Smith's getting for the home folks."

Joe: "Don't worry, son, we've got some, too."

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Senator Smith, however, had another crisis in mind. Reported the Boston *Traveller* in its July 25 account of the meeting:

"Greater Boston has arrived at a crucial stage in urban progress, Senator Benjamin A. Smith, II, (D.-Mass.) warned area leaders today.

". . . 'We must move from plans to action.

" 'We all know you can't keep out the rain by closing windows and leaving the cellar door open. And you can't end blight by cleaning up one area and crowding the displaced people into another. You can't end traffic jams when superhighways end in cow paths. It will take cooperation and imaginative planning to keep Metropolitan Boston a healthy, prospering region. Blind man's bluff (sic) is not a game to play with the future of your communities!' "

Senator Smith's conference had a star-studded list of speakers—among them Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Robert C. Weaver, Urban Renewal Administration Assistant Commissioner for Redevelopment Howard J. Wharton, Community Facilities Administration Commissioner Sidney H. Woolner, Public Housing Administration Commissioner Mrs. Marie Maguire and others.

These and other Federal agencies—such as the Area Redevelopment Administration, Corps of Engineers, Small Business Administration and Bureau of Public Roads—participated in workshop sessions during the day.

The New York *Herald Tribune's* Don Irwin noted the conference in an August 3 article on Massachusetts politics and suggested these and other activities "could be political money in the bank, if he (Smith) becomes a candidate" for the remaining two years of Kennedy's Senate term.

"To suggestions that the conference could be a politically useful way of keeping in touch with the home folks, Senator Smith replies that some people 'will find a political note to anything.' " continued the Herald Tribune *story.*

The Senate seat Smith is filling was awarded by Massachusetts voters to John F. Kennedy in 1958. Smith, at Kennedy's request, was named to an interim appointment late last year by former Democratic Governor Foster Furcolo. The remaining two years—1963 and 1964—will be filled in a special election in 1962.

Smith, according to news reports at the time of his selection, declined to say whether he would run for the remaining two years. Governor Furcolo said it was his understanding Smith would not seek election in 1962. (This is not surprising since Furcolo has long eyed a place in the Senate for himself.)

Smith has been an active campaigner for Kennedy in bygone years and it was probably with this debt in mind that JFK named him to the Senate.

Not So 'Free' Federal Aid

About the same time Senator Smith conducted his Federal aid seminar in Washington, the Boston *Herald* revealed some facts on so-called "free" Federal aid in a July 23 front-page story.

Said the *Herald:* "There is an aspect to Federal aid that might be kept in mind. Each dollar received by Massachusetts costs Massachusetts taxpayers $1.16."

This is something the liberals don't tell the folks back home.

Moving swiftly up on the horizon, however, is the President's youngest brother—Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy. Political writer John F. Battles noted in the Worcester *Daily Telegram* July 26 that Ted Kennedy is making speeches frequently throughout the Bay State and appears to have decided to start his political career in the US Senate. (Battles noted that George Cabot Lodge, son of the defeated 1960 GOP Vice Presidential nominee, seems to have similar ideas.)

Smith, a business executive in the fishing industry when tapped for the Senate vacancy, graduated from Harvard in 1939, one year ahead of the President. A one-time Harvard fullback, he later gained prominence as a yachtsman and sport fisherman, the *Associated Press* reported at the time of his appointment.

And, in the Senate, Smith is showing signs he wants to remain on the job beyond next year. He reportedly commands more press space in Massachusetts newspapers than his Republican counterpart from the Bay State, the veteran Leverett Saltonstall.

The Worcester *Daily Telegram* of July 23 announced that Dukes County (Martha's Vineyard) has been listed as a depressed area. "The office of Senator Benjamin A. Smith, II, (D.-Mass.) said that the Senator had been urging this designation of Dukes upon the Commerce Department."

A day later Smith helped dedicate a $2.3 million Federal flood control project on the West River at Uxbridge. This also got him good press coverage.

Such activities as these suggest the junior Senator from Massachusetts has found a home in the US Senate.

And the shoveling out of Federal tax dollars to the Bay State is a vital cog in the process of staying alive politically.

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Dave Beck: Ex-Teamster Boss

By Westbrook Pegler

WHEN DAVE BECK left me after a visit of two hours in the Olympic Hotel, I had strewn on the bed and on top of the teevee the gist of a great American success story. There were reproductions of orders on his brokers to sell securities for a total of $308,409. There was a list of amounts he said he had paid in Federal income taxes for the years from 1947 through 1956. This total was $322,587. As we chatted, the man who had been emperor of the Northwest and California rattled off his amazing current income. Not boastfully but with obvious satisfaction.

DAVE BECK

He is now receiving $1,900 a month rent from one business building in Seattle and from K and L Distributors, a beverage company. Like most Seattle firms, K and L is at the mercy of the Teamsters Union. His son, Dave, Jr., also under conviction and sentence for following in his old man's footsteps, was one of the owners of K and L. By Big Dave's influence, K and L became regional distributor of a famous brand of beer.

Big Dave has four downtown Seattle parking lots grinding for him. They pay him $3,000 a month. Another patch occupied by Travel Lodge, a motel, brings him $1,250 a month. About 46 years hence, the land will revert to his estate.

He gets $50,000 a year as president emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

He trilled off in his piping voice four other real estate rentals at $1,000; $610; $460 and $150 a month.

Although he is deposed and Jimmy Hoffa was the upstart who bumped him, Beck revealed no malice toward anyone. He expressed contempt for the Kennedy brothers, Jack, now President of the USA, and his brother, Bobby, the Attorney General, and for Dave Dubinsky, the perpetual president of the Garment Workers Union and a henchman of Eleanor Roosevelt in politics both at home and overseas. Socialists make Dave's flesh crawl. He is a personal capitalist. Actually, the Kennedys turned up practically nothing on him. The Internal Revenue—yes. And the Kennedys took the glory.

His story was notorious before the Kennedys ever crashed into the scene which made Jack President and Bobby Attorney General by Jack's appointment.

Old Clare Hoffman, a Republican Michigan Congressman, exposed both Beck and Hoffa long before the Kennedys were publicly known, and Beck laughed, mocking me, at disclosures that I wrote long ago.

He was a regent of the State University, a member of the Seattle Civil Service Commission and, for two and a half years, a member of the State Board of Parole. He made governors and Senators. Chief Justice Earl Warren, a political switch-hitter in California politics, owed his terms as governor to Beck as much as to any other individual. Warren was a sort of Republican. Beck was the same sort.

Senator and Governor Mon Walgren, of Washington, a great "liberal," was one of Beck's men. I asked Beck: "Was Mon ever a bootlegger?"

"No," Dave said. "Never a bootlegger. But a pool shark. He was a hell of a man with a pool cue in his early days. A hell of a crapshooter, too. He is down in Palm Springs. Now, he can take it easy from here in."

SAM ANGLOFF, of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, the regional political compendium, said that when Mon was governor he had a fine pool table installed in the executive mansion in Olympia. It was a fine craps table, too.

Angloff had told me that for months he had parked his car on a convenient unoccupied lot near the P-I plant. By chance, being an expert in tracing real estate titles, he learned that this patch was Beck's, and taunted Dave one day with thanks for the free parking space. Beck, in that bosun's whistle pipe of his, cried out: "It's account of guys like you a guy like me can't make a living these days. Lookit all the quarters you have been cheating me out of."

A few days later the lot was in business with the usual white stripes on a blacktop pavement and bevelled curbs and a little booth for a collector. Angloff said thereafter he had often seen Beck sitting on a wooden crate pensively counting quarters, dimes and nickels into a cloth sack. James D. Burns, the assistant prosecuting attorney, recalled that someone then had caused conventional police department signs on posts to be spotted at curbs around Dave's lot, reading: "No Parking At Any Time."

Angloff mentioned this to police headquarters and the signs disappeared. They were not police signs. Nobody I met quite knew who put them up near Dave Beck's lot. Dave denies all.

When Dave ascended old Dan Tobin's throne on Dan's demise in 1952, Dave moved $8,000,000 from Washington to Seattle. He liked the Seattle First National Bank and gave it a big piece of this play.

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He also sold the bank a patch of land for future expansion of its works.

There was one paper in the sheaf he left with me which seemed most important of all to him.

It was a photostat of a check from the Treasurer of the United States, dated August 21, 1959: "Pay $34,652.52 to the order of Dave Beck, 16749 Shore Drive, Seattle, Washington," with the words "tax refund" in little letters at the left below.

CHARLES O. CARROLL, the Republican prosecuting attorney of King County (Seattle), Washington, concedes this much about Dave Beck: He is a tough man in a fight or misfortune who has never whined in his great adversity nor squealed on any one. Jimmy Hoffa, his protege and friend, dumped him out of the presidency of the Teamsters Union. But the worst Beck has said of Hoffa is that he talks too much.

Mr. Carroll had to prosecute Beck and his son, Dave, Jr., on grand larceny charges so petty that it seems weird now that Seattle juries convicted them. Dave was a big man and Seattle has a low sense of civic honor after decades of unionism.

For all their publicity, the Kennedys, Jack and Bobby, came up with only three cheap jobs in which Beck and Dave, Jr., held back money from the sale of old, beat-up cars belonging to the Teamsters. The amount was less than $2,000 each time. And these fellows were handling millions without supervision. Beck himself told me he could walk away with a million of his own today after costs of liquidation.

There were many other offenses, but these larcenies were discovered by the income tax people of the Treasury and handed over to the Kennedys, who then took credit for the discovery. Their newspaper claque whooped and bucked for pulitzer awards. The income tax statute does not run against income tax fraud, but the irregularities by which the income was taken had been outlawed by State of Washington laws long ago. So Mr. Carroll had to content himself with paltry stuff from the Kennedys. And his budget was so skimpy that he had to scrounge on a newspaper which was spending some money on the McClellan hearings in Washington. That was his only means of getting the daily record of the Senate committee's hearings.

Beck has been saying for years that the "labor movement is a business." Therefore, he feels not at all self-conscious because he got rich at it. Mr. Carroll replied that almost any fair hand at business could get rich with free access to the hundreds of millions of toilers' money. And there was—and there is to this day—the vast potential of shakedown money from business firms and small individual operators with a normal aversion to sabotage and broken legs.

"Labor has got only its labor to sell," Dave said during a long reminiscent visit in my quarters in the Olympia Hotel. I said, "Dave, don't let's kid each other. You guys sell time, too, and your time isn't worth anything to employers unless those bums of yours are producing." Dave denied that his people ever participated in featherbedding. I said, "Oh stop. How about those tramps in New York who got aboard the trucks in Jersey and drew a day's pay for riding under the river as helpers."

This was the case in which Justice James Byrnes, later Truman's Secretary of State, upheld a practice which a minority opinion correctly called highway robbery. Beck said that was only a local freak.

"Hoffa has great organizing ability," Dave said, "but he talks too much but that Harold Gibbons there in St. Louis, he is a quiet worker. He doesn't attract attention."

I observed that Gibbons had organized employers of teamsters and made them join employers' unions controlled by the Teamsters Union. That was fascism to me, operating under a tough man in a street fight, raised in the CIO. The trouble with such debates is that they tail off.

Long ago I wrote that Beck had placed an embargo on California beer, keeping it out of Oregon and Washington.

Dave laughed again.

That embargo was all on account of "that stubborn Dutchman Oberfeldt, I forget his first name," he said, "the president of the Brewery Workers. They claimed the beer drivers, and I claimed them as teamsters. Oberfeldt warned the big California breweries he was going to pull the inside brewers if they hired my teamsters on the trucks and I told them 'let the Dutchman pull them.' I said, 'most of those old guys are 50 years up to 70 and I will throw them out and put in young teamsters in half a day.' And I did, too. There is no mystery working in a brewery. The only one with any skill is the brewmeister and he wasn't union. I got some smart young teamsters and we showed them the pipes and valves and in 48 hours teamsters were making beer. We were shipping Teamsters Union beer up the coast."

Beck is facing five years on the Federal income tax conviction and three years for the petty grand larceny job of $1,900 for a beat-up car which he sold, pocketing the money. Until 1937 that was the normal thing in unions. Legally, it still is today. But civilization is dawning faintly. And with the dawn, the boss unioneers are joining the big employers to "bargain for labor," which, in the immortal wisdom of the late Harry Hopkins, is too damned dumb to know.

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Franklin Pierce and JFK

Will the President Profit from Another's Mistake?

By PAUL JONES

Before John F. Kennedy, the only other New England Democrat ever elected to the Presidency was Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, who defeated Winfield Scott in the campaign of 1852.

The resemblances between the two Presidents, separated by over a century, are more than superficial. Pierce, 48 at the time of his inauguration, was only a little older than Kennedy. Both served in the House and in the Senate, and in addition Pierce's father had been Governor of his State. Each could take pride in an excellent war record—Kennedy in the Navy, Pierce as a combat Brigadier General in the Mexican War of 1846-48.

Pierce, too, was good looking, with an attractive personality. A touch of personal misfortune attracted public sympathy. Between the election and his inauguration, he and his wife and their only remaining son were in a railroad wreck. The boy, 11, was killed. Two other children died in infancy.

Loses Renomination

In the summer of 1853, when Pierce went to New York to open the first American World's Fair, the young President was at the peak of his popularity. Yet, as time passed, he fell steadily in the people's esteem and, in 1856, his party declined to renominate him—*one of the very few cases in which an elected* President has been refused a chance at a second term.

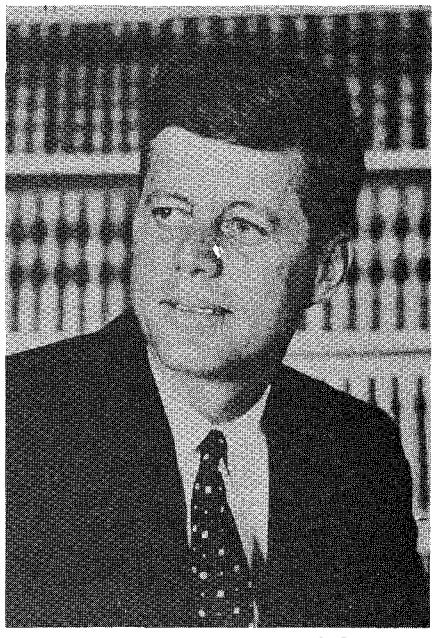
On the eve of the Civil War, as Buchanan went out of office, a political observer commented that Pierce owed his successor a debt of gratitude. Until "Old Buck" came along, he said, no one could imagine a worse President than Pierce.

What went wrong? How could an experienced politician commit such disastrous errors of judgment? The example is instructive.

The election of 1852 was a tepid contest. The one issue that might have divided the Whigs and the Democrats was the extension of slavery. Both platforms, as well as the candidates, agreed that the compromise measures of 1850 had settled that question forever. Slavery was contained within the line drawn by the Missouri Compromise.

In those days, the Congress elected with Pierce in November, 1852, did not meet until December, 1853. High on the order of business was a proposal to open the Nebraska Territory for settlement and eventual statehood. This, it was expected, would make possible the construction of a Pacific railroad, another point on which both parties agreed.

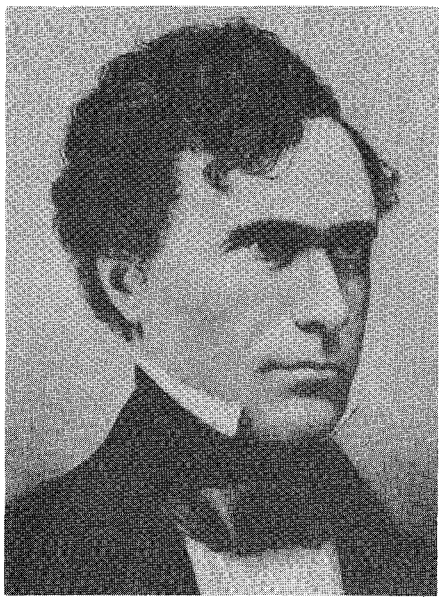
FRANKLIN PIERCE, the 14th President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire. A lawyer, he served in the New Hampshire House in 1829-32; in the US House of Representatives, as a supporter of President Andrew Jackson, in 1833-37; and as a US Senator in 1837-42. He died in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1869 at the age of 64. Pierce returned to his law practice after leaving the White House.



A bill was introduced promptly, under the sponsorship of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, and then, by an unbelievable act of folly, he amended it to declare that the Missouri Compromise was repealed. Therefore, the Kansas and Nebraska Territories would be open to slavery, and Douglas, supported by Pierce, invented a doctrine of popular sovereignty to justify the prospect that new settlers might make a slave state out of land that was supposed by everybody to be forever free.

We began to commemorate the Civil War Centennial in April of this year, the anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter. But there are sound reasons for arguing that the war really began in 1854, with the outbreak of civil war in Kansas. That was the first open conflict between the slaveholders and the abolitionists. What happened was what anybody might have foreseen who was not entirely blinded by partisan political deals.

If the vote of the settlers would ultimately determine whether Kansas was to be free or slave, it was obviously in the interest of the North to encourage the kind of emigration that would ensure a free soil victory. New England abolitionists at once organized an Emigrant Aid Society, sending West one band after another of resolute, armed men and their families, to take up land and establish centers of anti-slavery resistance.



The South, of course, recruited its own partisans of popular sovereignty and states' rights, financing their travel to the new territory and giving them the means to make permanent settlements, including weapons to match the Sharp's rifles shipped in from New England.

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The Society for the Aid of the Slave Settlement of Kansas and the New England Emigrant Aid Society became, in effect, the general staffs of hostile armies of irregulars.

That was the beginning of the savage warfare that raged in Kansas. It was in that struggle that John Brown first came to public notice, and against that background his appearance at Harpers Ferry in 1859, in the insurrection for which he was hanged, seemed an effort to bring civil war to the East.

The direct cause of the Kansas fighting was the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was not only a direct repudiation of the platform on which Congress and President Pierce had been elected; it was a senseless blunder, which brought disaster to all concerned. It ruined Pierce politically, split both the Whigs and the Democrats, and denied Douglas the Presidency in 1860.

Public reaction was immediate and catastrophic. The North was aflame overnight with the movement that led to the formation of the Republican Party. Out in Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, who had decided to retire from politics and concentrate on his law practice, changed his mind and re-entered public life. The proposed extension of slavery, in flagrant contradiction of the campaign promises of 1852, was more than he could endure in silence.

On the morning after the Kansas-Nebraska Act passed the House, under administration whips that made it a test of party regularity, 30 members caucused in a protest meeting that led directly to the first Republican state conventions.

If Pierce and Douglas, with their allies in Congress, thought they would gain strength in the South by their concession to the slave interest, they were badly mistaken. Southerners in general paid little attention to a measure they had not asked for, and which they regarded with distrust, as they did every effort by Congress to legislate on the subject of a domestic institution reserved, they believed, for state action only.

As a political case history, the popular explosion that followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is of great value. The most adroit politicians, some of them with a claim to the rank of statesman, completely misjudged the temper of the people.

Will Kennedy Err?

Today, it is possible that President Kennedy may be tempted to repeat the same sort of blunder. The issue in 1960 on which both candidates and both parties agreed was the containment of communism and the necessity of resisting any further extension of modern slavery.

On this point, Mr. Kennedy was just as explicit as Franklin Pierce had been in 1852 on the containment of slavery. His only criticism of the Republicans in this area was that they were not determined enough, in Cuba, in Southeast Asia, and in their direct dealings with Khrushchev. He made it plain that, if he were President, the country could count on a more dynamic, positive approach to the central question of the day, how to deal with communism.

That was what he said. But his actions since his inauguration do not bear out the brave attitude he struck last fall. In the short space of six months, he has made the Cuban problem worse, not better, has destroyed the value of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization as a shield for Southeast Asia, and in his negotiations with Khrushchev has given a fatal impression of vacillation.

Worse still, in its approach to the Far East, his administration gives unmistakable signs of a desire to reach a settlement which would recognize Red China and admit her to the United Nations. The foreseeable result of such a reversal of policy would be the abandonment of a fighting ally, Free China, in exchange for an illusion of peace.

It reminds you of that fable of Aesop's in which a dog stole a piece of meat. As he ran away across a stream, he saw his reflection in the water, and mistook it for another dog with another sirloin. When he snapped at the new prize, he lost everything.

The strange effort to open relations with Outer Mongolia, a Soviet puppet, can be explained only as a nibble at the outer edge of the Red China problem. The notion that an embassy at Ulan Bator could drive a wedge between Moscow and Peiping is childish in the context of world power politics, no matter how plausible it may sound over a pipe at the Faculty Club.

Sign of Weakness

Throughout the Far East, an olive branch extended to Red China will be taken as a signal for weaker nations to make their own deal with the Communists. Even Japan would have to reconsider her position, and not to our advantage, if the United States opened the door to the extension of communism.

Yet the State Department continues to give feeble and unconvincing answers to all questions about the possible election of Red China to membership in the United Nations. According to their spokesmen, there is nothing we can do, if we are outvoted by a gaggle of pseudo-nations in the General Assembly. This is nonsense. If we were really opposed to the entry of Red China, we have, like every other permanent member of the Security Council, a double veto which can bar anybody or anything we declare adverse to the interests of the United States. The Soviet Union has used it frequently, in the pursuit of her own ends. Why can't we?

Both houses of Congress have expressed repeatedly their opposition to the recognition of Red China, or its admittance to the U.N. Public opinion supports this attitude. You might think that would be enough to stiffen the Administration's backbone. But men in office are subject to strange delusions, as they were when they repealed the Missouri Compromise.

The hurricane signals are up, though the small boat skipper may ignore them. If anybody in or out of the White House supposes that the American people will tolerate a posture of appeasement toward Red China, he is in for a stunning surprise—as calamitous as the fate that befell Franklin Pierce and the Democrats 107 years ago.

And those Liberal Republicans who are disposed to collaborate in a policy of weakness and surrender may recall with profit the fact that the Whigs who went along with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise suffered the same well deserved sentence to political oblivion.

(Paul Jones is an editorial writer for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

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The National Council of Churches

LAST April 21, a 72-page report was published by the Vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Shreveport, Louisiana, ending in a resolution which calls for the withdrawal of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States from the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America. St. Mark's is the largest Episcopal church in the Diocese of Louisiana.

On June 13, 1960, a committee was appointed by the Vestry to determine whether the NCCC is subversive. It included six typical hard-headed American businessmen: Joseph L. Hargrove of Hargrove Oil & Gas Company; Henry E. Linam, former president of Standard Oil of Venezuela; Charlton H. Lyons, Jr., a local banker; John M. Madison, attorney and vice president of the Caldo Parish School Board; Charles T. McCord, Jr., owner of McCord Oil Company and president of Wilcox Crude Oil Corporation; and James A. Van Hook, attorney and former chairman of the Community Council. Linam served as chairman.

The NCCC operates on a budget of more than $12 million net a year, with a staff of 200 executive and administrative officials and 600 lesser employees working through 70 groups with a personnel of altogether 6,000 persons.

A highly efficient Office of Information keeps turning out what the Vestrymen of St. Mark's call a lot of "controversial political propaganda" on issues "involving baffling problems in constitutional and statutory law which have split Congresses, created deep schisms within both major political parties, divided bar associations, resulted even in reversal by the Supreme Court of its own previous decisions, and provoked basic differences of opinion in groups everywhere, including church congregations."

Press releases and public utterances of the NCCC make it clear that the organization is presenting itself as "the voice of Eastern Orthodox and American Protestantism" and as "representative of" the "thinking of" its 34 constituent Communions and their 39 million Protestant members.

Through its General Board, the NCCC "insists that the side taken by the National Council in a controversial political issue is the Christian side, the implication thus being that any other side is not Christian —or not as Christian as the NCCC's," says the St. Mark's report.

"But, on what grounds, for example," ask the Vestrymen of St. Mark's, "can anyone contend that medical care for the aged—an ideal and a purpose on which all Christians might agree—is Christian only if paid for by one method and not Christian if paid for by another method? Yet, that is a subject on which the NCCC, through its General Board, has taken what it holds to be the Christian stand in legislative establishment *of medical care for the aged."*

The NCCC on 'Another Front'

At the hearings on the now-famous Air Reserve Center Training Manual before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on February 25, 1960, Staff Director Richard Arens made the following observation:

" . . . in view of the Secretary's repudiation of the information conveyed respecting the NCCC (The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America) the chairman issued a statement to the effect that the leadership of the NCCC had hundreds or at least over 100 affiliations with Communist fronts and causes. Since then we have made careful, but yet incomplete checks, and it is a complete understatement.

"Thus far, of the leadership of the NCCC, we have found over 100 persons in leadership capacity with either Communist-front records or records of service to Communist causes.

"The aggregate affiliations of the leadership, instead of being in the hundreds as the chairman first indicated, are now, according to our latest count, into the thousands, and we have yet to complete our check, which would certainly suggest, on the basis of the authoritative sources of this committee, that the statement that there is infiltration of fellow-travelers in churches and educational institutions is a complete understatement."

While the NCCC claims to speak for 39 million Protestant Americans, decisions are made by a General Board of 273 members, of whom 20 can constitute a quorum, and of those 20, again, only 11 are needed to constitute a majority committing the whole 39 million membership.

Say the Vestrymen: "What a quorum of 20 on the Board decided—or a minority of 50 or 75—would not be 'news' for any communications media or of interest to many people. It is the embracement of '39 million Protestants' that draws attention to the NCCC's activities and makes them important in the public mind and to the news media."

ON domestic issues, says the Committee, "it has become obvious to us in our studies that (NCCC) nearly always is found on the side of more government control of the lives and liberties of individuals. Thus, in the pretense of seeking One Christian World, it actually is seeking One Political World."

The Vestrymen absolve the NCCC from any taint of Communism: "But," they say, "there is room for discussion of the extent to which activities or pronounce-

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ments of the NCCC or of high officials within it may have paralleled propaganda of the Communists." As examples, they cite:

1. The Cleveland Conference, convoked by the General Board of the NCCC in 1958, urged the seating of Red China in the United Nations.

2. The same Conference "urged abolition of Universal Military Training; so do the Reds."

3. The same Conference "urged that we suspend atomic tests unilaterally if necessary. Nothing could please the Communists more."

4. The same Conference urged abandonment of military alliances such as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization pact. "The Communists have long fought against our military alliances."

5. "The NCC is bitterly opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities and has proposed what amounts to its dissolution, by offering alterations which would in effect destroy it." Writes J. Edgar Hoover in *Masters of Deceit:* "For years the (Communist) party has campaigned against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and the Senate Investigating Committee."

6. "The NCCC has been very critical of the film 'Operation Abolition,' which exposes Communist instigation of the student riots in San Francisco in 1960."

Here are some additional recommendations of the 1958 Cleveland Conference:

- That the United States show a greater willingness to resolve disputes through the World Court.

- That a purely national concept of security is wrong from every point of view.

- That the concept of nuclear or preventive war is contrary to Christian principles.

- That the present struggle between the Free World and communism cannot be properly viewed as a conflict between good and evil.

Although the NCCC now disavows that Cleveland Conference, St. Mark's Committee states that this is "hard to swallow" in view of the fact that a group of 100 from the NCCC, headed by Dr. Edwin H. Dahlberg, then president of the NCCC, later called on President Eisenhower and presented him with a study outline for a nation-wide program of peace, which outline grew out of the Cleveland Conference. "We do not believe that they would have done this," says the Vestrymen, "had they not approved the report in its entirety."

United Church Women, operating within the framework of the NCCC, has 12 million members, 2,000 state or local councils and an annual budget of about $780,000. St. Mark's report says that this group "is engaged constantly in furthering the political as well as social and religious causes and objectives of the NCCC itself." They then quote a 1960 UCW workbook:

> "Church women have unitedly supported action to give meaning to their concerns. Testimony has been offered on the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and foreign aid. Statements have been entered on questions of immigration legislation, appropriations for UNICEF, and appropriations for the support of the UN Technical Assistance program. In order to finance economic growth, United Church Women has supported the establishment of the Development Loan Fund of the United States of America, and the Special Fund and the International Development Association of the United Nations. Resolutions have been adopted asking that the Connally Amendment be repealed . . . "

THE men of St. Mark's note the "peculiar attitude" of the NCCC: "either that they are not responsible for the mistakes they themselves make, or else that if they ignore the bad things long enough they will disappear."

"In summation," they say, "we conclude with firm conviction and only after long study and prayer, that the National Council of Churches as it is presently constituted and operated, is a harmful and highly dangerous institution."

Other Protestants who have criticized the NCCC along substantially similar lines have included the Very Rev. Frank L. Carruthers, Dean of St. Matthew's (Episcopal) Cathedral at Dallas, Texas; the Rev. Paul DeWitt Urbano, Rector of All Saint's Episcopal Church at Phoenix, Arizona; the Diocese of South Carolina; the Texas District of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod; and the largest Baptist American Convention church in the nation at Wichita, Kansas.

Since the NCCC is operating so effectively in hallowing so many objectives of the Communist party, exorcizing them with bell, book, and candle and perfuming them with incense, it is naturally one of the most inviolable totems of the liberal establishment and as such it enjoys the resolute and unwavering support of all American Communists and leftists.

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

That popular song, "The moon belongs to everyone, the best things in life are free," will have to be rewritten. The moon is going to cost $48 *billion.*

—Congressman Carroll D. Kearns (R.-Pa.)

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September 22, 1961

Communists Identified Among Freedom Riders

By Fulton Lewis, Jr.

SECURITY AGENCIES report growing Communist participation in the so-called Freedom Ride movement. Infiltration is fought by leaders of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) which directs the activities. But there seems little doubt that the Communists have successfully moved into the integration crusade.

Leading American Communist James Jackson, a Negro, has directed Red participation in the Freedom Rides. In recent months a large number of Communists and fellow-travelers have been arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, as Freedom Riders.

Rose Schorr Rosenberg was jailed in the Mississippi capital on July 15. For the past 15 years she has been active in party affairs in the Los Angeles area. In testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee, two separate witnesses (Milton Tyre and A. Marbur Yerkes) identified Mrs. Rosenberg as a Communist. She herself took the Fifth Amendment when asked about party activities on October 1, 1952.

Arrested on the same day as Mrs. Rosenberg was Jean Kidwell Pestana, who was conducted on a "by-invitation-only" tour of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia last year. In April, 1960, Mrs. Pestana journeyed to Copenhagen to attend a meeting of the Women's International Democratic Federation, a group cited as Communist by two legislative committees. She is former executive secretary of the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

Norma Libson Lubka participated in Jackson demonstrations on June 25. The Charleston, South Carolina, *Evening Post* reports that Mrs. Lubka arrived "from Philadelphia where she has also shown active interest in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

That group, cited as a Communist operation by the chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, has supplied CORE with more than a few Freedom Riders. On June 6, Jackson police arrested James R. Wahlstrom, who flew to Cuba last December on a holiday tour sponsored by that group.

Booked on June 10 was Katherine Pleune, a native of Chicago and active in the Fair Play group in that city. The Chicago Chapter of Fair Play, incidentally, is directed by John Rossen, who took the Fifth Amendment in Congressional testimony.

CORE leaders claim to be embarrassed by open Communist support. Nevertheless, many CORE officials have long histories of association with Communist causes.

DEEP THINK DAY IN THE WHITE HOUSE

A member of CORE's National Advisory Committee is A. J. Muste, head of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, termed by Congress the largest left-wing pacifist group in the country. Muste has been connected with 32 Communist front organizations and causes, according to the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Another member of that committee is veteran left-wing wheelhorse Algernon Black. He is shown in HUAC records to have participated in at least 20 organizations and/or activities which have been cited as Communist or subversive.

A third CORE "advisor" is Earl B. Dickerson, no stranger to Congressional Red-hunters. Their files show that Dickerson has been connected with more than a score of Communist front organizations.

Other Communist Fronters in official CORE capacities include A. Philip Randolph, Roger Baldwin, Charles S. Zimmerman and Allan Knight Chalmers.

A top CORE official, and editor of its periodical, *Corelator*, is James Peck. He spent three years in Federal prison during the Second World War for refusing to serve in the armed services, even as a medic. He has received kudos in the Communist press for his actions in 1957, when he attempted to force his way into an atomic energy project and in 1958 when he was arrested in Honolulu for trying to sail a small boat into the Pacific nuclear testing area.

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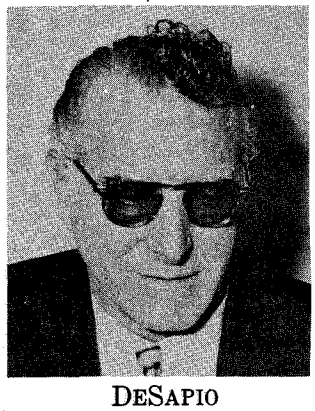
The Demise of DeSapio

By George Fowler

In the liberal sweep of the New York City Democratic primary September 7 the leader of Tammany Hall, Carmine DeSapio, lost out to an Eleanor Roosevelt-Herbert Lehman-sponsored candidate for district leader in Greenwich Village.

It was a political event indicative of the changing Village scene. DeSapio had been Village leader since 1939, when he deposed an Irishman named Finn. Called a sinister reactionary "boss" by his liberal detractors, who have finally overthrown him, he was nevertheless a part of the Village. He knew the first names of the kids playing stickball in the streets, and of their grandmothers chatting on the fire escapes overhead. He knew the bartenders who have worked in the same joints since speakeasy days. He fought to save the homes of the semi-poor, who have been pushed out by the bulldozers making way for luxury apartments that only strangers could afford.



DESAPIO

"When my father was out of work," a Village friend told us a few years ago, "Carmine knew about it right away. He called the rectory, and the next day my father was at work painting the church."

But the bulldozers kept coming. The colorful little streets increasingly changed into byways for the "Park Avenue liberal" types who could afford the rising luxury apartments.

The old man who painted the church turned out to vote September 7. But a bearded folksinger from Omaha lined up in front of him, and a well groomed Vassar graduate from Connecticut waited behind. The strangers had come to teach him their way, and they finally had the numbers to win.

As a tough, practicing politician, Carmine DeSapio could not have been perfect. I met him only once, at the 1958 newspapermen's Christmas party for poor kids. But he was of the Village and for the Village, on a personal level his liberal conquerors could not begin to match and understand.

Tito and U. S. Aid

Our collaboration with capitalism during the war [World War II] . . . by no means signifies that we shall prolong our alliance with it . . . On the contrary, the capitalistic forces constitute our natural enemy despite the fact that they helped us to defeat their most dangerous representative. It may happen that we shall again decide to make use of their aid, but always with the sole aim of accelerating their final ruin.

—1946 remark of Marshall Tito,
Yugoslavia's Moscow-trained dictator

Labor's Election Instructions

In all elections where the incumbent is virtually certain of election in the general election, labor should seek to get a personable pro-labor candidate to run in the primary, either in the dominant party primary or in the opposition primary. The reason here is that, by filing a pro-labor candidate and organizing around him, the frustration of having a party "hack" as an alternative to the anti-labor incumbent is ended. The union people will have a good candidate to support instead of a "hack" and a good job of registration and organization can be done around worthwhile objectives.

—COPE Political Memo

Congressman Anderson's Taped Interview—$7

Freshman Congressman John B. Anderson of Illinois' 16th Congressional District is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. With thirteen of his freshmen colleagues, Mr. Anderson recently launched "Operation Survival," a project designed to enlighten and inform the American people and the Congress concerning many of the current threats to the American way of life. Mr. Anderson discusses the structure and purpose of "Operation Survival," and emphasizes the dramatic importance of making the American public aware of the matters with which the program is concerned.

ANDERSON

This 12½-minute tape-recorded interview is the twenty-eighth in the 1961 series of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.

The price for single interviews is $7. If you enter an order for one interview a month the price is $6, one a week $5; $1 is refunded for each tape returned.

Other interviews which you may wish to have are listed below. They are the first twenty-seven weekly interviews in the 1961 series:

1. John H. Rousselot (R.-Calif.)
2. John M. Ashbrook (R.-Ohio)
3. William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D.-S.C.)
4. Peter A. Garland (R.-Maine)
5. Bruce Alger (R.-Texas)
6. Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.)
7. Harold R. Collier (R.-Ill.)
8. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)
9. Edward J. Derwinski (R.-Ill.)
10. Henry C. Schadeberg (R.-Wisc.)
11. John J. Rhodes (R.-Ariz.)
12. Edgar W. Hiestand (R.-Calif.)
13. Thomas M. Pelly (R.-Wash.)
14. John Bell Williams (D.-Miss.)
15. James F. Battin (R.-Mont.)
16. Peter H. Dominick (R.-Colo.)
17. Frank J. Becker (R.-N.Y.)
18. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.)
19. Joel T. Broyhill (R.-Va.)
20. Durward G. Hall (R.-Mo.)
21. Gordon H. Scherer (R.-Ohio)
22. Charles R. Jonas (R.-N.C.)
23. Robert R. Barry (R.-N.Y.)
24. Jamie L. Whitten (D.-Miss.)
25. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.)
26. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.)
27. Ralph F. Beermann (R.-Neb.)

The 12½-minute length of these interviews makes them ideal for a 15-minute radio program. Many serve as the weekly highlight of organization meetings.

Help your organization and your community to *BE INFORMED ON TIME. Write now for* HUMAN EVENTS *CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.*

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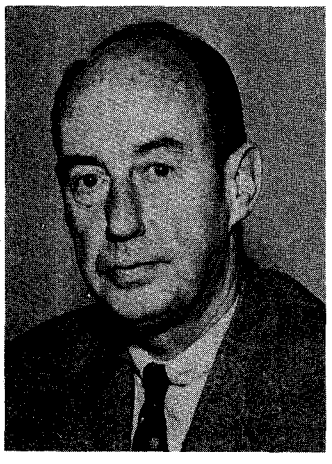
Nuclear Tests: Farewell to Illusion

From the Chicago Tribune

THE SOVIET UNION'S announcement of the resumption of nuclear testing after a supposed moratorium of close to three years ends an exercise in hypocrisy in which the United States played the sucker. During all this time we tied our hands behind our backs, condemned ourselves to technological sterility in a field which is vital to our security, and submitted to the risk that the Soviet scientists would make some revolutionary nuclear discoveries.



STEVENSON

EISENHOWER

While we willingly played the Soviet game of "negotiation" for a permanent nuclear testing ban, we had no assurance that the Russians were not conducting bootleg tests in the vast recesses of their own country to perfect their nuclear arsenal. When Khrushchev announced in his speech of January, 1960, that the Soviet Union possessed "fantastic new weapons," no high American official even inquired how he had attained them if he was honoring the voluntary test ban to which the Soviet Union was committed in theory.

So the Soviet announcement now may be read as confirmation of the suspicion that violations of the ban were, in all probability, continuous. If this is the truth, it carries the chilling implication that the Communists are satisfied that they are so far out in front of us in nuclear development that it is no longer necessary to keep us immobilized through the farcical test ban talks at Geneva.

Of course, the Russians sacrifice a propaganda advantage in being the first to renounce the moratorium. "World opinion," for what it is worth, is outraged at the Soviets' stimulus to an arms race that brings civilization ever closer to thermonuclear war. The profession that Russia is the champion of peace can be seen for what it is, although why there ever should have been any bemusement on that score is a mystery. It is the Communists who have been grabbing, threatening, and bloodily suppressing opposition everywhere.

But for this little loss to the Russians, there is compensating advantage. The admitted resumption of tests, with its accompanying talks of nuclear bombs and warheads of monstrous size, is designed to scare Russia's opponents out of their wits, set the scene for allied surrender at Berlin, and break the NATO alliance to bits. For side line "world opinion" the Soviet Union has nothing but contempt.

All the neutralists on the face of the earth haven't a nickel's worth of ability to affect Soviet power designs.

The Soviet statement pays the United States the dubious tribute of conceding that it has honored the voluntary test moratorium, for it charges, not that the United States has resumed tests, but that it "stands on the threshold" of resuming them.

For the lunacy of ever having put ourselves in the straitjacket, we can thank panicky scientists, professional pacifists, Soviet propagandists, and addleheaded internationalists of the ilk of Adlai Stevenson, who began preaching the virtues of laying ourselves under this nuclear inhibition during the 1956 campaign. President Eisenhower, who originally had the sense to reject this line, folded up two years later and fell in with the Soviet plans. He seems to have succumbed to the State Department's argument that continued testing would alienate "world opinion."

There was never the slightest danger of contamination from fallout if the tests were carried out underground or in shots into outer space, but the American government did not have the prudence to reserve the right to continue these varieties of tests. Instead, it booby-trapped itself by seeking a universal test prohibition, and, in doing so, transgressed the limits of necessity and gambled with its own safety and survival. Let us pray that the price of this folly is not destruction.

How About the Losses?

From the New York Daily News

There is no doubt that the American Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers have signed a novel and interesting three-year work contract.

The agreement gives the union members 10% of the company's profits before taxes, and 10% is taken out for the stockholders.

This share of the profits can be dealt out to the workers either in cash or in improved fringe benefits. The employes also are to get an additional 5% of profits in the form of AMC stock.

Having studied the news dispatches, we still can't find the answer to one question which keeps itching us. That question is: In case AMC runs into a year when, Heaven forbid, it suffers losses instead of enjoying profits, do the workers also share in the losses?

Until that question is answered, we don't see how the *News* or anybody else can form a sound opinion on the merits or otherwise of this AMC-UAW contract.

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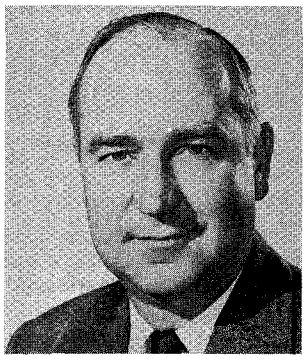
Personal Greed vs. National Defense

From the Nashville Banner

REPRESENTATIVE DAVID T. MARTIN of Nebraska became curious about reports of featherbedding on missile sites in his home state. As a member of the House Education and Labor Committee he obtained authorization to check into the matter from Chairman Adam Clayton Powell.



REP. MARTIN

Apparently, word reached the White House that Mr. Martin was sallying forth to investigate. Powell then sent him this message: "Inasmuch as the President has just signed the executive order establishing program for resolving disputes at missile and space sites, I withdraw my designation for any investigation by our committee on this particular item."

Though government vouchers had already been issued, Mr. Martin proceeded at his own expense.

Here are but a few of his discoveries of malpractice:

"Included in the construction of Offutt Air Force Base are automatic gas boilers and air conditioners, at each missile site. After these were installed, the stationary engineers insisted that they should have a man on duty at each boiler and each air conditioner at each missile site 24 hours a day, seven days a week. There was nothing for them to do except sit in a chair and put in their time. This involved a total of 48 men for a period of 12 months . . . Total wages paid during this period to these men amounted to over one-half million dollars. When the missile is installed and checked out, it is then turned over to the Strategic Air Command and SAC at present time is operating these Offutt missile sites with only a handful of men."

The Nebraskan also cites this case: The only qualifications of one of the sub-contractors on the Offutt missile site was—he is an operator of a steak house and has assets of $150,000. *The two-year contract totaled about* $2 *million. "His work was unsatisfactory."*

In the delivery of liquid nitrogen from transport trucks to the tanks at each missile site it required one truck driver, one laborer to handle the hose from truck to tank, one engineer standing on duty during the unloading operation, two pipefitters to connect hose from truck to tank, one electrician to push buttons that operate the electrical equipment on pumping operation and one electrician's helper. This involved, Mr. Martin said, a total of 63 men over a period of 120 days. Testimony revealed that a total of 18 men could efficiently have handled the operation. The result was a waste in wages of more than $75,000.

He further states that testimony showed that "wasteful practices of both labor and management resulted in increasing the cost of the Offutt installation by over $10 million."

The Congressman proceeds with chapter and verse on missile site waste for page after page. His is a convincing and well-documented report. And he is proposing a bill which will prohibit all strikes, work stoppages and slow-downs at any defense installation.

In this critical period, the American people are willing to spend for defense every penny that national survival demands; but they do not intend to let the greed of a few hamstring our defense effort through unscrupulous profiteering.

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The Welfare State

From Economic Intelligence

Even though it is impossible to add up the costs of the Welfare State, or precisely identify the clients (or define the Welfare State, except arbitrarily), it is agreed that the Welfare State is one in which the individual's income depends less and less (or not at all) on his own efforts. The Welfare State progressively weakens and removes the traditional tie between the individual's income and his contribution to society, as tested by his own earning capacity.

In pre-Welfare State times, it was considered just and proper that each individual should get the benefit of his own efforts and achievements; a system of incentives and rewards was recognized as leading to maximum human welfare. The effort of everyone to escape poverty, it was assumed, would enrich all of us. Our economic growth rates in these early times, in spite of much more primitive technology, exceeded the growth rates of recent years.

Now under the Welfare State, the earnings of the more productive and efficient individuals are tapped by income, gift and similar taxes for the benefit of the less efficient and less productive. The state is the instrument to effectuate this compulsory transfer of income from one group to another. Human well-being, of course, depends overwhelmingly on private production and distribution in response to the voluntary choice of free consumers.

Contrary to popular assumption, the individual citizen, the beneficiary, is not the initiator of these Welfare State programs. Once he's leaning on the public trough, he'll fight to stay there; but the prime mover is the politician seeking office or endeavoring to remain in office.

The continuous diet of mayhem, murder and violence served daily to our TV audiences constitutes a monumental insult to the genius that developed this mass medium.

—J. Edgar Hoover

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